The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7753.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year....., Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

The Bombay Gazette.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are how on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	8 As. per Line.
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on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A. Hansard, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th Dec. 1873, at 4 P.M.

December 1873.		December 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave Tuticorin	21
" Ratnagherry	14	" Colombo	22
" Vingorla	14	" Galle	23
" Goa	15	" Nerapatam	26
" Cannar	15	" Madras	28
" Mangalore	16	" Masulipatam	30
" Cannanore	17	" Vizagapatam	31
" Tellicherry	17	" Bimlipatam	31
" Calicut	18		Jan. 1874.
" Beypore	18	" Gopaulpore	1
" Cochin	19	" False Point	2
" Cochelet	19	Arrive CALCUTTA	3
" Alleppy	19		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence per from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

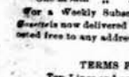
The s.s. INDIA, 1,039 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Dec. 1873.		Jan. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSREH	7
" Kurrachee	22	" Fao	7
" Guadur	24	" Bushire	9
" Muscat	26	" Bahrein	9
" Bunder Abbas	30	" Linga	14
" Linga	30	" Bunder Abbas	16
" Bushire	Jan. 1	" Muscat	18
" Kuweit	3	" Guadur	20
" Fao	3	" Kurrachee	23
" Mahomerah	3	Arrive BOMBAY	26
Arrive BUSREH	4		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 190 H.P., Commander J. M. Lyell, R. N. R., will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Karachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, FORE-BUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ADEN AND JEDDAH.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Screw-ship SIR FAIRLIE FREER, Commander G. M. Feyts, on or about the 9th December.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dharamtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	1 12	1 0	2 0	0 12	0 12
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 6	0 6

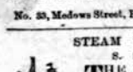
The Rewas and Dharamtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dharamtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 12 noon. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Modwes Street, Bombay.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.



THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Coburn will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 20th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS,

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS ... Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
Ditto 2ND CLASS ... " 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HUBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH INSTANT.)

THE first class Steamer TEVIOT, 1916 Tons, 250 Horse Power, W. C. Nisbet, Commander, has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

The outward passage was accomplished, including stoppages, in 31 days.

The services of a Surgeon and Stewardess are engaged.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Liverpool	£ 50
2nd " "	£ 30
1st " Suez	£ 30

For particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
or W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th December 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,235 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th December 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£16-0
To Port Said	£20	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. RIGA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Pundoes.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents S. S. Riga.

Bombay, 6th December 1873.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 8th December, 1873, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, 1,802 Tons, and 600 H. P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be watched and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 16th December, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, (2,722 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. E. M. Gillon, will be despatched as above, carrying Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any kind of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not to be the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 13th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. COLUMBIAN, 7,180 Tons, 500 H. P. Captain R. D. PYEAD, will leave for China on TUESDAY, the 9th December, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

3, Rampart Row, 26th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

HYDASPES ..... 2,984 Tons, November 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. 600
Second Class	Rs. 300

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—(Under Contract with Government.) A STEAM FERRY BOAT will PLY DAILY between BOMBAY and REWDUNDA, calling at THULL and ALIBAUGH, on and after THURSDAY next, the 11th December. The Steamer will leave Carnac Bunder at 3 P.M. and Rewdunda at 4 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street Bombay, 6th Dec. 1873

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A sound and trustworthy Wine for general table use. It will bear favourable comparison with many fair after-dinner Clarets.

Per Dozen, Rs. 10.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

The use of this Essence with Household Claret, while it reduces expenditure on Beverages to the minimum, affords a Claret Cup which, in delicacy and wholesomeness, cannot be surpassed.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
Sassoon House, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES OF VARIOUS SIZES.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HARMONIUMS,

BY RIETHEIMER OF STUTTGART.

Solid Oakwood Case, made to stand the Climate of India. These Harmoniums have an arrangement for excluding rats and vermin from the interior, from Rs. 175 to Rs. 600.

PRICES ARE FIXED EXTREMELY LOW TO ENSURE A SPEEDY SALE.

TABLE COVERS,

OF THE LATEST PATTERNS,
TO BE SOLD AT COST PRICES TO CLEAR THE STOCK.

TABLE LINEN,

COUNTRY MADE TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS TO MATCH.
VARIOUS SIZES.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S OILMANSTORES.

TEA,

SOUCHONG, Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 7-0 per box.

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCO.

GOLDEN LEAF, BIRD'S EYE, in 1 lb. tins	Rs. 4	0 per lb.
SMOKING MIXTURE ditto ditto	" 5	0 "
STOCK EXCHANGE MIXTURE ditto	" 5	0 "
THE "CAMPBELL'S" MIXTURE ditto	" 8	0 "

AMERICAN TOBACCO. OF THE FINEST BRAND.

SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF	per lb. Rs.	3 0
GOLD LEAF, AS SHOWN BY DOW	" "	2 8
CAVENDISH	" "	1 8

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, at the Grand Arsenal, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on FRIDAY, the 9th January 1874, and opened there in presence of the parties attending for the Supply by Contract of the articles specified in the Schedule published in the "Government Gazette," dated 14th December 1873, and subsequent dates up to 8th January 1874.

CHARLES CLARKE, Lt. Col., R. A.,
Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 6th December 1873.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that CHIMABAE, Widow of Narrayen Padmonjee, and RADHABAE, Widow of Mahadoo Narrayen, and DAMODHUR NARAYEN, the legitimate son of the above-named Chimabae and Narrayen Padmonjee, have contracted and agreed to mortgage to GOWERJEE JESEWJEE HASSOWJEE, all that piece or parcel of ground, with a house standing thereon, situate at Gogaree Mocha, outside the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and bounded on the east by the house of Goolam Saheb Saboodin Ghinbay, on the west by the house of Goolam Hoosein Cassum, on the north by the sweepers' passage, and on the south by the Bhendy Bazar Road. Whoever has or have any right, title, claim or interest thereto, should apply to JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA, Esq., Solicitor, within 14 days from this date, after which no Claim shall be entertained.—Dated this 6th day of December 1873.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS for PASSENGERS issued from ALL STATIONS to ALL STATIONS, from 19 December to 3 January 6-3, 1874, 15 days' change will be AVAILABLE to RETURN on ANY DAY WITHIN TEN DAYS of the DAY of ISSUE.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th December 1873.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for any or all of the undermentioned STORES required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS, from 1st January 1874 :—

Baskets, Cane, large.
Brooms, Country.
Brooms, Gua.
Cadeli.
Cane, best quality.
Charcoal.
Coaltars, Earthen, Water.
Cloth, Dung-ree.
Coir, loose.
Cuttlefish bone, whole pieces.
Oils sea, coloured.
Gum, Arabic.
Handles for Picks and Pow rahs, bamboo.
Handles for sledge and Hand Hammers, Bamboo.
Oil, Castor.
Oil, Cocoa-nut.
Oil, Kerosine
Oil, Linseed, Raw.
Oil, Linseed, Boiled.
Hides, Buffalo.
Hides, Country.
Hides, Cow.
Lead, White.
Linen, Coir.
Resin.
Salammo ine.
Sand, Moulding.
Soap, country.
Tallow, country.
Waste Cotton, white.
Waste Cotton, coloured.
Webbing Cotton.
Weaving tape
Water-proof Umbrellas, for Sepoys.

To be tendered separately.

Stationery, as per Schedule, to be tendered for separately.

Further particulars, information as to the quantities estimated to be required, and forms of tender can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 4th December.

The Company will be at liberty to select one or more items from any Tenders without reference to the other items on the same tender.

Security will be required from the persons whose tenders are accepted.

Tenders must specify the rate for delivery at the Company's Stores at Colaba, in such quantities as may, from time to time, during 1874, be required by the Storekeeper.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th December.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Company's Office, Bombay 5th December 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LOW-SIDED GOODS WAGGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of SIXTY LOW-SIDED GOODS WAGGONS, the Iron Work for which will be supplied by the Company.

Specification and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla, at which place a drawing of the waggon will be shown to applicants.

Persons tendering must specify too price per waggon delivered on the Company's premises at Byculla, and it is necessary that the work shall be carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Company's shops.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Low-sided Goods Waggons," must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, before 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, the 20th instant.

The Company's Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the person whose Tender shall be accepted will have to deposit with the Company a sum of Rs. 5,000 as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 6th December 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL.

MR. W. J. COEN,

PROPRIETOR,

PROVIDENCE ART METAL WORKS, BOMBAY.

OFFICE :—APOLLO HOUSE, FORT.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand of unrated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, as R. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wool Flour, reels, and Skins.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of 4 sizes.
Kerosine oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and Mclnnes's Anti-fouling Composition,
Sheathing & Deadening Powder.
Tape and Dies, Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor iron Bars, plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smith's English Bellows
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Sains.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Bricks complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Gh.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!!

RUST PREVENTED.

DOLLOND'S Nickle-plated STEEL SPECTACLES, to prevent Rusting, are now being made especially for India, with GLASSES of ALL SHADES, from 7s. 6d. each.

DOLLOND'S Pocket Aneroids, £3 3s. and £3 10s.
Field Glasses, Telescopes, Prismatic Compasses, &c., &c.

1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

N.B.—Goods can now be sent by Indian Parcel Post for 1s. 4d. per lb.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice, that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE CHINCHWUD CAMP OF EXERCISE.

THE MANAGEMENT have the pleasure to inform VISITORS and OTHERS taking part in the above that they have OPENED a TEMPORARY BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT where, in conjunction with the Poona House, the several Departments of the Company's Business will be liberally represented. The situation is the most central in the Camp, being close to the Post Office and Governmental Offices, and midway betwixt the 1st and 2nd Division. The Management therefore trust that the special efforts made to meet the general convenience of those assembled will result in a LARGE SHARE of PATRONAGE.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

PURE AND SPARKLING

AËRATED WATERS,

MANUFACTURED BY STEAM POWER.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, direct attention to their list of Aërated Waters, which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam Power these Waters are charged with gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other Flavoured Waters are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

	Cash.		Cash.
SODA WATER ..... per doz.	0 12	AËRATED WATER ..... per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL) ..... "	1 0	POTASH WATER ..... "	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co. ..... "	1 0	LITHIA WATER ..... "	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE ..... "	1 0	VICHY WATER ..... "	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & C., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY & POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

THE Undersigned regret that they are compelled to increase the price of this WELL-KNOWN WINE to

RUPEES 10 PER DOZEN.

D. S. KEMP AND CO., BOMBAY.

VERY IMPORTANT TO

OVERLAND PASSENGERS,

OR

THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to their Celebrated

SPECIAL KIT.

Now so well known throughout the EAST for its Superior Manufacture and very Moderate Cost.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	12 0 to 20 0	Under Pants	6 0 to 8 0	Cholera Belts		Sponge Bags	2 0
Overland Suits, All-wool	27 0	Overland Trunks	22 0 to 40 0	Warm Gloves		Sponges, Bath	3 8
Warm Suits (Scotch Tweed)	35 0	Best Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 0 to 80 0	Warm Mufflers		Blankets, each	11 8
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0 to 45 0	Extra Size Leather Portmanteaus	65 0 to 85 0	Gents' Scarfs, Knot or for Pin or Rin	2 0 to 3 8	Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds, from	15 0 to 30 0
Dressing Gowns	8 8 to 23 0	Back-hide Bags	25 0	Pepper Pills, per dozen		Boot Bench Overland Chairs, from	6 8 to 11 8
Pyjamas	3 0 to 8 8	Black-hide Circular Tops	32 0	Shakespeare, with Colour-ed Tie attached	5 0 to 6 0	Umbrellas with Cover	9 0 to 14 0
Oxford Shirts, each	6 0 to 14 0	Sovereign Belts	3 4	Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 8 to 20 0	Warm Gloves	2 4 to 3 0
White do. do.	4 8 to 8 0	Tiffin Basket	18 0	Warm Merinos, per dozen	12 8 to 25 0	Do. Mitts	1 12 to 2 0
Best Shrunk Flannel	8 8 to 14 0	Oxford Shirts, each	5 0 to 8 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0 to 18 8	Do. Mufflers	2 0 to 3 0
Silk and Wool	49 0 to 5 0	Messenger Bags	6 0 to 8 0	Silk Umbrellas	11 4 to 20 0	Pin Scarfs, from	1 0 to 1 8
Under Vests, from	52 0 to 8 0	Solid Leather Bags	25 0 to 40 0	Blankets	11 0 to 16 0	Sailor's Knot	1 12 to 2 0
Do. Pants	14 0 to 15 8	Shooting Jackets, Cash	26 0 to 40 0	Overland Chairs, best Beech	7 8 to 12 8	Travelling Cans	3 8 to 5 0
	26 0 to 30 0	Bathing Drawers, each	2 0 to 3 8			Travelling Hats	3 0 to 4 0

A LARGE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN EIGHT HOURS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Line Station, or Crawford Market.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

SUPERIOR TENTS of all kinds and sizes manufactured to order at the shortest notice; and a large selection of ready-made Tents, both new and second-hand, for sale and on hire at reasonable prices and rates can now be had on application to the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained. Inspection is invited.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant.
4, Old Imam barra, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

F. ROWLAND,

CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.

LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

NOTICES.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,

JUNCTION OF CRUICKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI ..... Proprietor and Director.
SIGNOR E. DE GHETALDI ..... Business Manager.
MR. J. S. TRIMBLE ..... Advance Agent.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, 8TH DEC.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY!!!

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE SIBBING FAMILY.

First time of the HORIZONTAL BAR, by M. L. Camargo.

GRAND DOUBLE PARTERRE.

First time of the FLYING RINGS.

"OTHELLO," in his grand act of Prestidigation, ROMAN STATUES.

PAMPERO, the only trained GUANACO of the age, L'AMORI PASTORILL

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (Arm Chairs) Lower Circle	Rs. 3
Second Class (Chairs)	" 2
Third Class Seats	Eight Annas.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Tickets to be had at the Circus Ticket Office, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Doors to open at 7-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED!!!

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the Company to be sent to the Office at the Circus every MONDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock P.M.

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT!!

GRAND AFTERNOON MATINEE,

ON SATURDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

TUESDAY, 9TH DECEMBER,

FOURTH COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Continued success of those favourite English Artistes,

GRACE EGERTON (MRS. GEO. CASE)

AND MR. GEO. CASE,

Now on their second visit to Bombay, and received Nightly by crowded and enthusiastic audiences.

Notwithstanding the complimentary reception they have met with, they are compelled to announce THEIR LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.

FIRST NIGHT OF THAT LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENT

THE HOUSEWARMING,

TOO WARM TO BE PLEASANT.

For this Occasion only.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London shows no improvement for remitters, and one or two sales of ready bills have been made at even less than our quotations.

In Government Securities there is nothing of consequence to report.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight .....1s. 10 3/16d. Nominal.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 10 9/32d to 5/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 5/16d. to 3/4.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight .....1s. 9 3/4d. Nominal.
Credit, do. .....1s. 10 1/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 1 to 3/16.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 9 3/4d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight, 99 1/2
Do demand 100 1/4

On Madras 30 days' sight 99 1/2
Do. demand ..... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Fire-and-a-half per cent. 116
Four & half per cent. 106
Four per cent. 104
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 103
15 years' Debenture Loans 109
10 years' do. do. 106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...114
Do. Market Rate 7 4
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ..... 1 par.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... par.
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond..... 113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do. to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandize	7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7/8	
Carolus	126	
Mexican Dollars	222	
Five-Francs Pieces	136	for Rs. 100
Bar silver	109	
Gold Lea	17-4	
Bar Gold 10 ct. English 100 touch	17 6	
Australian Gold ... 100 touch ...	17 5	

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

RATES by steamer are firm, but for forward shipment it is impossible to obtain offers, so many steamers are coming. Sail better enquiry.

London	Cotton	2-15-0
	Cases	2-15-0
	Seeds	2-6-3
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Mycrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bills	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 10s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 10s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d. at £3 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

MARKET continues quiet without anything doing.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	770
10,000	500	125	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	261½
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
40,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	280
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	470 nl.
40,000	250	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	293
14,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	127
24,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21½ 3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	243
.....	£20	19½ 1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
.....	£18	19½ 5/4	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 6/	Colaba Land Co.....	1395
18,000	150	all	Nil.	Freire Land & Pier Co., Ld.	106
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	923
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	385

PRESS COMPANIES.

156	5,000	2,850	160 p	Akbar Cotton Press Co....	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150p	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	800
100	500	all	15 pc	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	89	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
156	12,000	1,450	100p.a	Apollo Press Co.....	6,200
300	2,500	all	...	Bazar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200 pc	Bombay Press Co.....	1,100
200	500	all	50 p.a	Do New.....	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 pc	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Darwar Cotton Co.....	900
901	1,000	all	40	Dhulia Press Co.....	4,200
250	2,000	all	250p.a	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	1,000	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	5,500
200	2,000	1,800	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	450
200	1,000	all	70 p	Fremel Press Co.....	650
1000	5,000	1,400	75 p	Imperial Press Co.....	715
200	400	350	60 p	Kotwasji Press & G. Co..	545
6 0	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	2,000
128	2,500	750	125 p	Prince of Wales Press....	1,800
208	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	540
400	85	75	135 p	Scinde Press Co.....	505
198	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	1,135
132	1,500	1,150	Rs. 8	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,175
15	850	all	0 pa	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
456	1,000	all	80 pa	Volkart United Press Co.	900

o Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

623	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,365
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowanagar M. & P. Co.	1,350
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	1,275
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	170
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dharumsey Spinning.....	1,725
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,000
750	1,000	all	...	Jowraj Ballo Mills	1,240
1,350	1,000	all	75 p.	Manockji Petit's	1,400
200	1,000	all	150 p	Morarjee Spinning	1,275
900	6,500	all	150 p	Oriental	8,600
680	4,500	400	100p.	Royal	2,150
807	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,491

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	12,500	1,500	13 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,300
1,000	50	all	15 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	400	300	15 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	102
1,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	50	all	12 pc.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co..	26
.....	500	all	45 pc.	Preacher & Co	420
.....	250	all	40 pc	Viegas Patent Slip Co ..	48

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation		
.....	95	19½	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66 Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '64 Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67 Royal Bank 0

SALES AND PURCHASES PIECE GOODS.

The market on Saturday closed very quiet, with very little doing from first hands. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

1,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 30 yds. 8¼ lbs. at Rs.	5 7 6
500	,,	,,	40 in. 30 yds. 6 lbs. at ,,	4 0 0
500	,,	,,	40 in. 30 yds. 8¼ lbs. at ,,	4 6 0
1,200	,,	White Jaconets	40 in. 20 yds. Rs. 2 4 to ,,	2 12 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 5th instant has nothing of any interest so far as cotton is concerned, and the prices of our sorts are quite unchanged. Though money is again reported in active demand, payments continue to be made into the Bank of England, and those made on the day amount to £93,000. The Manchester market is quiet, and our quotations as contained in the message show no alteration. The market on Saturday closed very quiet, and prices of new cottons gave way about Rs. 2 per candy. The following are our closing quotations :—

Old Dhollerah	Rs. 182 to	Rs. 188
,, Oomrawuttee	,, 182 to	,, 184
,, Sanguned	,, 192 to	,, 194
,, Vingorla	,, 180 to	,, 183
New Oomrawuttee, Feb. delivery	,, 212 to	,, 213
,, Akola ,,	,, 213 to	,, 215
,, Broach, M. G. March ,,	,, 251 to	,, 253
,, Hingunghaut Jan. ,,	,, 244 to	,, 241
,, Dhollera April ,,	,, 190 to	,, 193

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

25 candies	Old Dhollerah	Rs. 185
75 ,, ,,	Verawul	,, 158 to Rs. 160
25 ,, ,,	,,	,, 163
50 ,, ,,	,,	,, 164
50 ,, ,,	Vingorla	,, 182½
25 ,, ,,	,,	,, 179
130 ,, ,,	Sanguined, 15 days	,, 194
50 ,, ,,	Broach M. G.	,, 205
25 ,, ,,	New Khandesh	,, 196
25 ,, ,,	Nuggur	,, 205½
25 ,, ,,	,,	,, 206

In YARNS and METALS we have heard of no sales.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Janet Cowan	Cuthbert	Glasgow, Aug. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Nimphar	Souter	Mauritius.
	H. M. S. Jumna	Gordon	England.
	Cerdic (s)	Armstrong ...	Liverpool.
	Pehlwan (s)	Pead	Coast and Compta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
2	Zehlima	Chalmers	Chittagong, Nov. 21.
	Carnarvon Castle ..	Smith	Cape Town, Oct. 18.
	City of Ningpo ...	Reddie	Glasgow, Aug. 25.
	James Service	Fordham	Melbourne, Oct. 2.

DEPARTURES.—Steamer Scotia, Ships Turkish Empire, Edith Warren, British Empire, and Pembroke Castle.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
4	Sultan (s).....	London.

DEPARTURES.

4	Sultan (s).....	Calcutta.
	Othello (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Teviot, s, 50 casks ale, Eduljee Cursetjee Macha; 35 cases climanstores, B M Punthucker; 100 cases champagne, and 75 cases brandy, C Bouneviaile and Co; 3 cases orsidue, and 30 cases thread, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 35 casks beer, P and J Radelia and Co; 50 packages champagne, 48 cases claret, 2 cases hock, 7 cases bitters, 30 cases port, 58 cases sherry, and 20 cases gin, Cutler Palmer and Co; 41 cases provisions and 6 cases current, Hajee Ebram Hajee Tarmahomed and Co.

Petersburg, 40 cases brandy, P S Kharegat.

Orland, s, 30 cases brandy, P S Kharegat.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Tanjore, 24 cases rum, J D Radelia.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido, s, 8 cases beer, Bell Brandenburg and Co; 6 cases metal snuff boxes, Framjee Ardaseer Davour, 51 cases wine and 11 cases beer, A C Gumpert.

FOR GENOA.

Persia, s, 100 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khedive, s, 40 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee and Co; 50 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 7 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee; 24 bales wool, Heeralall Tribhoondass.

Credic, s, 95 packages coir fiber, Hajee Metha Cassum.

Teviot, s, 190 bales cotton, Tricumjee Velljee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Nowroy Kessowjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie Stuart and Co; 21 bales cotton, Heerachund Goolabchund; 80 bales cotton, G Samjee; 199 ewts horns, Lodhabhoy Khakey; 60 tons old iron, Johnson and Co; 52 bales cotton, Morarjee Goculdass; 19 bales cotton, Watson Bogle and Co; 41 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Chutterbhooj; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Tiverton, 57 cases oilabanum, Mcoljee hoy Jewraz.

Khedive, s, 39 bales silk, Ebram Noordin and Co; 19 bundles E teeth, Callianjee Shriputjee; 312 pieces E teeth, Suckoor Futtaybhoy; 6 cases indigo, Finlay Muir and Co; 24 cases mother o' pearl shells, Cassombhoy Nanjee; 10 cases fishmaws, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed Yoosoofjee; 18 bundles horns, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 80 cases oilabanum, Ruzubally Aliruza; 5 packages moya teeth, Abdoolremon Ahmed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido, s, 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 500 bales cotton, B I S N and Co; 1 bale hides, John Campbell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Dido, s, 2 bales hides and skins, G. Sigg and Co; 400 bales cotton, B I S N Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Dido, s, 16 bales hides, John Campbell and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Khedive, s, 3 bundles silk, Cayamally Tyebally.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian, s, 570 packages sharkfins, and 80 bundles fishmaws, Currimjee hoy Ebram; 15 packages wet dates, Amersbah Hajee Meya; 50 packages wet dates, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee; 24 bags bedlium, Ruzubally Aliruza; 25 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 44 bundles fishmaws, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 19 packages fishmaws, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 72 packages raisin, Nurrey Kessowjee and Co; 195 packages sharkfins Joomabhoy Lalljee,

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 4.

Gowan, Captain, 4th Sikh Infantry, on leave, from Kohat.

DECEMBER 5.

Graves, Colonel, C. B, 3rd Cavalry, on duty, from Neemuch.

Conolly, Conductor Ordnance Department from medical certificate, from England.

Campbell, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Bangalore.

Galloway, Major, 2nd Beloch Regiment, on leave, from Hydrabad.

Christie, Captain, Deputy Assistant Instructor General of Musketry, on duty, from Poona.

Lyons, Major, 21st Regiment N. I. to rejoin, from England.

Trotman, Captain, 60th Royal Rifles, to join, from Meerut.

DECEMBER 6.

Ross, Lieut nant, Bengal, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Cawnpore.

Henderson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

Beatty, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on furlough, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 6.

Blake, Captain, 4th Punjaub Cavalry, to join, to Rajupore.

Collins, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Wall co, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

Oxley, Captain, 6th Regiment to join, to Secundrabad.

Goodfellow, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

Durrant, Civil Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 19th November 1873.

Maj J B Saunders, late 4th European Light Cavalry, is appointed to do duty at the Londour Depot, until further orders.

[his cancels G O C C dated 1st Nov 1873, transferring Major Saunders to Mooltan, for general duty].

With reference to G O C C of the 11th Nov 1873, p. 485, the following officers of Royal Engineers are appointed to the staff of the Grand Exercise assembled at Rourkee :—

Lt-Col F R Mannsell, C B, R E, Comdg Royal Engineers, 7th W North, R E, gde Maj, Capt B Blood, R E, Comdg Royal Engineers, Line duty and Cavalry; Lieut C H Bogot, R E, Staff Office to Capt Blood, Lieut H Dove R E, Supdt Field Telegraph Lieut G R R Savage, R E, Supdt Visual Signal ing.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 3rd instant :—

Lieut R L P Reilly, 1-41th Foot, Band-Master J Tyson, 54th Foot, Surg M Keenan, F W Dept.

In continuation of G O C C 6th Sept 1873, p 345, Vet Surgn R Forrest, A Brigade R H A, will remain for duty in the Meerut Division until relieved by Vet Surgn M F M Case, and will proceed to Lucknow for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Presidency District order, dated the 10th Nov 1873, directing Sur H Mullins, M D, to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital, as a temporary measure.

Dated the 11th Nov 1873, directing Sur J C G Carmichael, M D, to do duty with the 57th Nov, vice Sur Maj J Cowie, appointed Offg Principal Medical Storekeeper to the Government of India.

Dated 11th Nov 1873, directing Sur J C G Carmichael, M D, 57th N I, to assume medical charge of the Garrison Staff, Fort William, in addition to his other duties.

Poona Station order, dated the 6th Nov 1873, appointing Cap F W Crehan, Gen Lis. Infantry, doing duty with the 13th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Office, in the room of Capt A W Bird, deceased.

Fyzabad Station order, dated the 9th Nov 1873, directing Col T A Carey, 8th N I to assume command of the station.

Nowgong Station order, dated the 10th Nov 1873, directing Surg F P Edis, M D, to assume medical charge of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, with effect from the 14th Oct 1873.

Dated the 14th Nov 1873, directing Surg J Backhouse, 15th M N I, to officiate in medical charge of the 3rd B gal Cavalry, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 11th Oct 1873.

2nd Battalion 1st Foot—Regimental order, dated the 9th Oct 1873, appointing Lieut W B Baker to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, from the 8th idem.

20th N I.—Regimental order dated the 25th Oct 1873, making the following appointments, during the absence, on general leave, of Capt D M D Hill, Offg Wing Officer, with effect from the 10th idem :—

Capt D M D Hill, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Cap W H Mekhej hn, Qr-Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lieut R E A Jenkins, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qr-Mr in addition to his o her duties.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov 25.)

The following orders are confirmed :—

By the Officer Commanding Southern District, appointing Col A F Place 22nd N I, to the temporary Command of the Garrison of Trichinopoly during the absence of Brgde Genl A W Macintire, on a tour of Inspection, and Maj S H Williams, Staff Officer, Trichinopoly, during he absence of Maj B L Forster on duty with the Brgde Genl.

By the Officer Commanding 107th Regt, appointing Lieut A, Bateon to act as Asst Instructor of Musketry, from 5th Nov 1873, vice Lieut Wardroper.

Col F G Kempster, (Europe) from Comdt, 6th N I to Comdt 41st N I and Col A F Place, from offg Comdt, 32nd N I to Comdt 6th N I with effect from 1st Jan 1874 vice Coode, who vacates.

Col F M Haultain, (Europe) from Comdt, 19th N I to Comdt 35th N I, and Col A Ritherdon, from Offg Comdt, 19 h N I to Comdt 19th N I with effect from 1st Jan 1874, vice Doria, who vacates.

Col E W Boudier, (Eur) from Comdt, 7th N I to Comdt, 14th N I to Comdt, 14th N I and Col E H Bomfield from Offg Comdt, 7th N I with effect from 1st Jan 1874, vice Dobbie, who vacates.

Col W C Risch from Offg Comdt 33 d N I with effect from 1st Jan 1874, vice A N Risch, who vacates.

Col C F Mekeny, from 2nd in Command and Offg Comdt 25th N I to Comdt 25th N I; Lieut-Col W A Gib from Wing Officer, and Offg 2nd in Command 25 h N I to 2nd in Command and Lieut Lieut Col E G Campbell from Offg Wing Officer, 25th N I to Wing Officer 25 h N I with effect from 1st January 1874 vice Money who vacates.

Lieut-Col T Greenaway, (Europe), from Comdt, 23rd LI to Comd, 4th NI, Col J R Fulton from 2nd in Command 11th, and Offg Comdt 23rd L I to Comdt 23rd L I Colonel E A Saunders, Offg Comdt, 24th N I from 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 7th N I to 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 11th N , and Col J R Boswall from Offg 2nd in Command, 7th N I to 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 7th N I with effect from 1st Jan 1874, vice He vey, who vacates.

*Col W A Risch, Offg Comdt, 4th N I from 2nd in Comd, 30th N I to Comdt 3rd L; Col E F Watermen, Offg Comdt 17th N I from 2nd in Command 22nd N I to 2nd in Command, and Wing Officer 22th N I Lieut Col A W Rutherdon from Wing Officer Kird, and Offg 2nd in Command 22nd N I to 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 22nd N I Lieut-Col H C Fletcher (Eur.) from Wing Officer, 19th N. I to Wing Officer 33rd N I and Lieut-Col A H Cooke from Offg Wing Officer, 19th N I to Wing Officer, 19th N. I with effect from 1st Jan 1874, vice Freese, who vacates.

Col Risch to continue to do duty with the 4th N I until the termination of the Camp of Exercise, when he will proceed to join the 3rd LI.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, December 3.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr Francis Johnstone Graham Campbell, Offg Joint Magst and Depy Collr, first grade, in charge of the Jamooie Division in Monghyr, is transferred temporarily to the Sudder Station of that District.

Mr Ernest Montagu Money, Asst Magst and Collr, Mongh, r, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Jamooie Division, from the date on which he may have relieved Baboo Mohin Kishen Sircar till the arrival of Baboo Gour Das Byse, or until further orders.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to gazette Mr Edmond Burup de Dombal as Head Asst in the Financial, Statistical, and Agricultural Departments of the Bengal Secretariat.

Mr H Luttman-Johnson, C S, Private Secy to His Honor the Lieut-Govr, will also till further orders perform the duties of an Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Department of Scarcity and Relief.

The following promotions and postings are sanctioned with effect from the 1st Nov last, the date on which Mr George Bright's resignation took effect :—

Mr Henry Thoby Prinsep to be Dist and Sessions Judge of Hooghly.

Mr Edward Drummond to be Dist and Sessions Judge of Dacca but to continue to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge of Sarun.

Mr James Duff Ward to be Dist and Sessions Judge in Burdwan in the second grade.

Mr John Beames to be a Magst and Collr of the first grade.

Mr Edward Dowdeswell Lockwood to be a Magst and Collr of the second grade, but to continue to officiate in the first grade of Magst and Collr.

Mr Thomas Walton, B A, to be a Magst and Collr of the fourth grade, but to continue to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge of Burdwan.

Mr Fleetwood Hugo Pellew to officiate in the first grade of Magst and Collr.

The following promotions and postings are sanctioned with effect from the date on which Mr Henry Roberts Madock's resignation takes effect :—

Mr John Mangles Low s to be Dist and Sessions Judge o Bhaugulpore.

Mr John Henry Ravenshaw, on furlough, to be Dist and Sessions Judge of Bauseorah.

Mr Anthony John Richards Bainbridge to be Dist and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr Loftus Richard Tottenham to be Additional Judge of Backergunge and Jessore in the second grade, but to continue to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge of Backergunge in the first grade.

Mr Daniel J McNeile, on furlough, to be a Magst and Collr of the first grade.

Mr Edmond Elliot Lowis to be a Magst and Collr of the firs grade.

Mr James Sutherland Drummond to officiate in the first grade of Magsts and Collrs.

Mr Henry Leland Harrison, B A, to officiate in the first grade of Magsts and Collrs.

Mr John Berney Worgan, on furlough to be a Magst and Collr of the third grade.

Mr Henry Beveridge to be a Magst and Cllor of the Fourth grade in Backergunge, but to act in the Third Grade of Magst and Collrs.

Mr Arthur Lloyd Clay to be a Joint-Magst and Depy Collr of the First Grade, but to continue to officiate as Magst and Collr of Chittagong.

Mr Thomas William Gribble to be a Joint-Magst and Depy Collr of the Second Grade. Mr Gribble will, however, continue to be employed under the Govt of India in the Financial Department as long as his services are required by that Govt.

Mr W H Kirkpatrick, Registrar and Reporter, Bengal Legislative Department, having returned to duty on the 20th Nov, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled.

Mr Jack Francis Needham is appointed to officiate as an Asst Supt of police in the Naga Hills.

The services of Mr Alexander Douglas Larymore are placed at the disposal of the Comr of Burdwan, for duty connected with the Famine and Relief.

Mr Horatio Blair is appointed to be a Asst Sub-Depy, Opium Agent, in the Benares Agency subject to passing in surveying and chemistry.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has appointed Mr Thomas Frank Bignold to be Registrar of Parsee Marriages under Act XV of 1865 within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence on leave of Mr H Beverley, or until further orders.

Mr J B Pratt, Special Sub-Registrar, Soore, Beerbhoom, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Moonshee Syud Mohamad is appointed to officiate as Sub-Registrar of Soorce during Mr Pratt's absence, or until further orders.

Mr C A Martin, LL D, Offg Inspr of Schools, Assam Circle, is promoted to the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr E Lethbridge, M A, is appointed to officiate as Principal of the Dacca College.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Fernie, Asst Engr, First Grade, joined the Purneah District on the 18th Nov 1873 before noon.

In anticipation of the sanct on of the Government of India, the Lieutt-Govr is pleased to direct that all the works undertaken for relief purposes in the Bhaugulpore Divis on, and that part of the Patna Divisio lying north of the River Ganges, shall be placed under the charge of special Superintending Engineers.

With reference to the above Notification, the works of this character in the Bhaugulpore Division will be under the charge of Mr W Barnfather, Exe Engr, second grade, who will officiate as a Supg Engr of the Third Grade, and those in the Patna Division, lying north of the River Ganges, will be under the charge of the Supg Engr of the Gunduck Embankment Circle.

The Lieut-Govr has been pleased to sanction the formation of an Embankment Division in the District of Sarun, to be called the Upper Gunduck Embankment Division, subject to the approval of the Government of India.

Mr W G L Cotton, Exe Engr, Fourth Grade, to be Ex Engr, Lower Gunduck Embankment Division.

Mr R W Everett Green, Asst Engr, first grade, to be posted to the Eastern Sone Survey Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 24th Nov 1873.

Mr D McMordie, Asst Engr, second grade, joined the Buxar Division on the afternoon of the 24th Nov 1873.

Mr R B Buckley, Asst Engr, first grade, joined the Buxar Division, on the forenoon of the 8th Nov 1873.

Mr J C Vertannes, Ex Engr, first grade, assumed charge of the Upper Gunduck Embankment Division on the forenoon of the 28th Nov 1873.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Dec. 6.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr A Colvin, Secy to the Board of Revenue, N-W Provinces, two years' furlough to Europe, with effect from the 10th Jan next, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave.

Maj J Fisher, senior Asst Comr, Gurhwal, two months' p ivilege leave, with effect from the 15th Jan, 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr E C Buck, Settlement Officer, Cawnpore, to officiate as Secy to the Board of Revenue duri g the absence on leave of Mr. Colvin, or until further orders.

Mr W Duthoit, Offg Magst and Collr Ghazeepore, to revert to his substantive appointment of Depy Supt of the Family Domain of the Maharajah of Benares, with effect from the date of his being relieved at Ghazeepore by Mr W Oldham.

Mr J R Reid, Settlement Officer of Azimgurh, h ld charge of the office of Magst and Collr of that District from the 2nd to the 9th Oct, both days inclusive.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following postings :—

Mr Ross Knyvett, Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade, who has reported his return from leave in England, to Futtehpurh.

Mr W Oldham, Offg Magst and Collr, to the Ghazepore District with effect from the date of his taking charge.

In modification of the Notifications from this Department, dated the 5th Nov 1873, Mr H C A Conybear to be posted as Asst Magst and Collr to the Benares District, and Mr F S Copleston as Asst Magst and Collr to the Allahabad District.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotion :—

Lieut-Col J Davidson, Depy Comr, 3rd class, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 2nd class, with effect from the 29th Sept 1873, vice Col A G Davidson on privilege leave.

His Honor has been pleased to invest the undermentioned Officer with the powers specified :—

Maj H A Prinsep, Cantonment Magst, Allahabad, with power to try summarily, under Section 223 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X. of 1872).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R C Battie, Dist Engr, Banda Subdivision, Allahabad Provincial Division, has passed the Vernacular Examination prescribed in P W Code, Chapter II, Section 4, paragraph 21.

Mr H J Clarke, Ex Engr, Allahabad Provincial Division, returned from the two months' privilege leave of absence granted to him and resumed charge of the Division on the 15th ultimo.

Mr R Hewythor, Dist Engr, Allahabad Subdivision, of the Allahabad Provincial Division, resumed charge of his office on the 17th ultimo.

Mr C C Anderson, Sup Engr, 2nd Circle, having reported his return from leave, Mr R E Forrest, Offg Supg Engr, is transferred to the 4th Circle of Irrigation, and appointed to the Executive charge of the Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal.

Lieut W G Ross, R E, Ex Engr, Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal, made over charge of the Division to Mr C G Palmer, Asst Engr 1st grade, on the afternoon of the 14th Nov last, and availed himself of the preparatory leave granted him on the 15th Novemb r.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 8	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 8	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 12	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 13	4-30 P.M.	[No after packet
China	,, 16	4-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 22	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	...	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Register-d Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

Teh postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rates per ½ oz.

at once postponed his departure. Altogether apart from his determination to retire after doing in three years what few men would have accomplished in five, Sir George Campbell's health has been such as to call for medical interference. It was, we see, after his resignation and before the famine alarm that he unexpectedly received a telegram asking him to stand for the Kirkcaldy burghs. His reply reached India again by last mail, but since that was written he has, with the same sense of public duty that has marked his career, informed the Kirkcaldy constituency, that all other engagements and expectations must yield to a great public necessity. If Sir George Campbell's services to India in India itself, are to come to an end, all will rejoice that he should have an opportunity of continuing them through the House of Commons. But it is not probable that he will leave Bengal before April next, if the doctors allow him to remain so long. By that time the fate of the country will be known and such a system organised to deal with disaster that the next Lieutenant Governor may carry it on without injury to the people. Especially at such a time as this Sir George Campbell may be assured of the public sympathy.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 14TH NOVEMBER.

The day upon which the troops will embark for the Gold Coast is the principal point of interest in connection with the Ashantee Expedition at the present moment, but the date is uncertain. The 28th Company Royal Engineers, under Lieutenant Colter and Lieutenant Skinner, the whole commanded by Captain R. O. Jones, embark on board the Himalaya to-morrow. Probably this vessel and the Tamar will sail on Monday. The 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, which had been collected at Birr from Nenagh and other stations in Ireland, and the 2nd Battalion of the 23rd Fusiliers, at the Curragh, are ready to embark at a moment's notice. The Royal Artillery detachment, which numbers only a few over a hundred men, have been daily practised at the range with the Gatling guns and the nine-pounder Hale rockets, and will go on board to-morrow. A report was current during the early part of the week that Sir Garnet Wolseley, finding little prospect of raising a native force, had demanded, by cable from Gibraltar, eight regiments; but this has not been confirmed. Our last advices from the Gold Coast are that the King, with large reinforcements, was in full march for Cape Coast Castle. Commodore Commerell is better, having vomited up a piece of the cloth of his jacket which had been carried into his lung with the slug: he is still very weak. Unfortunately, before sailing for the Cape of Good Hope, he issued stringent orders that no marine or blue jacket was on any account to be landed, so that our General is deprived of the invaluable services of some 1,500 fighting men. Captain Hewitt will act otherwise, and will be only too glad to land his men and attack the Ashantees.

Sir Percy Herbert is carrying everything before him in the inquiry into the Purchase Officers' Grievances, and has made out so strong a case against Mr. Cardwell that I doubt even the despotic Gladstone Government will venture to leave the just grievances unredressed. At the last meeting the chairman said—"All the evidence which has been given will be considered by the Secretary of State for War between this and Friday (to-day); he will probably have to consider what course he will take." It would have been more satisfactory if Mr. Cardwell had not allowed Sir Percy Herbert to "walk over" and had appointed some one on his behalf to cross-examine, from his point of standing, the witnesses who gave evidence for the two thousand memorialists. The chairman very properly admitted the case of Major O'Connor, V. C., of the 23rd Fusiliers, as being a "very striking instance of an individual case in which the change of system bears very hardly," and he might with equal justice have added, "and which I observe with pain has forced the officers of one of the bravest regiments in the world, under orders to take the field, to demand permission to make a testamentary disposition of the price of their commissions." Here is a gallant and deserving officer promoted on the field of battle in the Alma, where he was dangerously wounded, from the ranks for distinguished conduct. Again seriously wounded before the Redan he obtains his Lieutenancy without purchase on the field, was decorated with the Victoria Cross, the distinguished service medal, the Medjidie, the Sardinian, and other medals. 1858 sees him in India once more promoted, and now a Captain, his third commission, like the others, obtained in the field without purchase. Yet Mr. Cardwell hesitates not to break faith with this brave warworn soldier, who tells his plain unvarnished truthful tale in these words—"I am now senior Captain of my regiment, and am under orders to embark for foreign service on the Gold Coast. I was looking forward to obtaining a regimental Majority and possibly a regimental Lieutenant-Colonelcy: that is what always I have been looking forward to. The old system, before purchase was done away with, would have benefited me very much. The longer I served the more valuable my commission was: I looked forward to being Major and I should have got the full price of my commission and the over-regulation price. As soon as I had completed 20 years' service, I could have got the value of the commission which I held at the time; and at the end of 30 years' full pay service I could have retired on the full pay of any rank which I held, also receiving, whenever I retired, the over-regulation price. In the event of my death on service, the money would be lost to my family. *Formerly the benefit would have gone to my comrades. Under the new system it would go to the public.* If now promoted to a regimental Majority it would be for five years, at the end of which time I should be placed on half pay." Clearly, therefore, the abolition of purchase operates adversely in the cases of officers the Major O'Connor type, not a bad type either when there is hard work to be done and a stubborn foe in your front. But similar examples might be multiplied *ad infinitum*. The action the Duke of Cambridge has taken in this matter has lost him much popularity, and in spite of War Office and other pressure Her Majesty will yet say "let right be done."

Had Marshal Bazaine been tried in this country before a British jury, the foreman would long since have asked if there was any use in going on with the case? The evidence is as conflicting as that against the Claimant, and so far from its being so overwhelming, as the prosecution contended, it reads to me meagre and insufficient in the extreme. Had one of our Judge Advocates based such grievous charges on so slight a basis he would have been remanded to his regiment. Still the Marshal is not quite safe, for his countrymen have ways of their own of reading evidence. The whole campaign smacks strongly of a story current of Victor Emmanuel during the campaign of 1866, when France and Germany were his allies and the opposing Austrian army was commanded by a prince of the Imperial house. "My position," said the frank *re galantuomo* to the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, "was very difficult and peculiar; I did not know how to operate with my army; Napoleon telegraphed—'Stay where you are!' Bismark on the other hand—'March!' so that I felt almost inclined to send and ask Archduke Albrecht what I had better do!" Colonel Stoffel was sentenced yesterday, at Versailles, to three months' imprisonment and to pay the expenses of the trial, for having insulted General de Riviere. The Colonel humbly apologised and has now a few weeks to meditate on the necessity of discipline and how to preserve it. Now that McMahon's powers are certain to be extended Bazaine must feel almost out of the woods.

Saladin the Second is dead. Abd-el Kader, the perfect Mussulman Knight, is no more and leaves on his name a record of undaunted courage, spotless honour, and sanctity according to the standard of "true believers"—a Hadjee in boyhood, an Emir by birth, and the gallant soldier who for years, with his gallant Arab and Kabyle horsemen, kept striving against 100,000 of the best armed and trained troops of France. One can remember the frantic delight of the Parisians at the news of the frightful atrocities perpetrated on these sons of the desert by the French soldiers under Marshal Bugeaud and General Pellisier in the caves of Datira, and how that the modern Babylonians bedecked themselves with trinkets made of the stones of these underground slaughter-houses. Who can forget the shame of France who, "for reasons of State," ordered General Lamoriciere to break faith with the Emir on his surrender. Napoleon III., to his honour, when he became President of the Republic in 1852, set free the Algerian hero from his captivity of Toulon and Amboine, and the warm-hearted Arab remained from that day the devoted friend and adherent of his liberator whose fall he witnessed with the sincerest sorrow.

Yet another hero has fallen: though but a gladiator, still a hero. I refer to John Carmel Heenan—alias the Benicia Boy—who has gone to join his old opponent Tom Sayers. The first, last, and only time I ever saw this great pugilist was in a twenty-four foot ring, at Farnborough, on the 17th April 1860, where, in presence of a Cabinet Minister, now alas no more, and the *élite* of England, for two hours and forty-three minutes he did battle with the champion of England. Never did two men, as they faced each other, differ more. The American "blow giver" stood full 6 feet 2½ inches, weighed in fighting trim a pound short of fourteen stone, had a skin fair and clear as a woman's, with every vein and muscle clearly defined. He towered over the British champion, who only stood 5 feet 8½ inches high, weighed eleven stone, and had a hide as dark as half-castes. With the fight all are familiar: how for the last thirty rounds the gallant Sayers fought with a broken arm on which Heenan's repeated blows fell with agonizing effect: how that the brave American stood unflinching the Britisher's straight from the shoulder messengers that sealed up his eyes and battered his face into an inexpressionless bleeding pulp: how that Sayers sprang lightly from the ground after receiving twenty-one clean knock-down blows and shot out one-two-three like racehorse kicks: and how at length, after forty-three hard-fought rounds, Heenan was stone blind and Sayers' endurance all but gone. In our more youthful champion, Tom King, who stands 6 feet 2 inches, and fought at thirteen stone, the Benicia Boy found more than his match and was defeated in thirty-five minutes. The punishment he received was awful, and one of King's left-handed thrusts on the short ribs produced internal injuries from which he never recovered, and he died at the Salt Lake City last month. Some officers of the Portsmouth Garrison have been indulging in an amateur prize-fight between a butler and a labouring man. "The gentleman out of livery" punished "the son of the soil" so severely about the body that, unfortunately, the poor fellow died, and the Coroner has stepped in. Mr. R. Corbett, master of the Cheshire hounds, having fired at and wounded one of a party of wakes has been committed for trial. The county think so badly of the deed that the whole field cut him at the cover side. The Duke of Cambridge will not allow Colonel Keith Fraser to prosecute the police, so they are to be battered. We are to have a new Police Act, and not before it is wanted.

Being one of the lucky seven hundred who were hospitably entertained, by Messrs. Spiers and Pond, last Saturday, on the occasion of the opening of their really noble building, *The Criterion*, in Piccadilly, I must out of common gratitude describe this their last and greatest venture in the way of providing for the refreshment of our nutriment-needing bodies. The really noble looking building between the Circus and the Haymarket, with its handsome façade of Portland stone, is probably familiar to many of you. The great feature of the whole building is the really beautiful manner in which the walls have been decorated with hand painted encaustic tiles, which have all the beauty of artistic frescoes with the advantage of durability. I can imagine nothing better suited to India, so charming, and so cool. The wood panelling and ornamentation are of choice and polished woods of dark colour, which reflect the massive gasoliers of ornate polished brass glittering every here and there. Nothing is mean or shabby, but the whole interior is noble and massive. In every convenient space rare plants are arranged, the dark green foliage being thrown up by the handsome floors. From the vestibule, passing to the right, one enters the large dining saloon, eighty feet long, and on the left of it stands the great buffet, certainly the largest and most elegant in the world, at which the thirstiest regiment in H. M.'s service could, without crowding, quench its thirst. At the other end is the smoking saloon, lavish in decoration but in no wise meretricious. Making your way through handsome corridors, like the porcelain palace at Pekin, passing mirrored staircases and groves of rare exotics, the visitor descending finds himself in a theatre which turns the thoughts to the Arabian Nights. Decorated with white and gold blue satin padded quiltings in front of the boxes, blue satin seats to the stalls, hangings to the boxes of blue satin, amber satin, and white lace, relieved by insertions of the same sweet watery blue, which in the glow of the prismatic spangled sun-light gives the whole a charming light and pleasurable appearance, all in exquisite taste. The chairs in the boxes are light and japaned black relieved with gold, the seats being of black quilted satin, looking rich in the extreme. The corridors are very wide and fireproof, while the exits are so large that in the case of an alarm of fire the theatre can be emptied in three minutes, while here and there glistening nozzles and curled up snaky tubes tell us that Captain Shaw and his merry men would have an easy job of it. Passing the grill room, where hundreds of chops and steaks can be cooked at a moment's notice by means of the lift, you reach the great ball-room, a noble apartment not quite finished. As for the kitchen, with its doors labelled "ham cooks," "private," "chef," its hot plates, ovens, and immense roaster it would take a whole letter to describe this culinary establishment. All the plate is Elkington's best, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing "The Criterion" to be about the best venture the enterprizing firm, which is backed by Mr. Bass, the brewer, have yet hazarded.

The Russley Stable has been again fortunate, for Syrian has won the Great Shropshire Handicap in a canter, and with such reliable trying tackle in the stable it is curious how they could have made the mistake they did about Bull's-eye in the Crambridgeshire. I rather suspect that Syrian's defeat, by Kingcraft, in the Great Lancashire Handicap, was a fluke, for Major Stapleton's colt was, I understand, shut out and could not come through till too late. The Severn Cup was the grand struggle at Liverpool over again. King Lud had to make all his own running, and Louise Victoria again beat him by a head, and the fact of Shannon being third goes more than ever to prove what a wondrous horse Sterling must be. It was asking too much from him or his owner to expect to see him at the post with the hunting weight of 10 stone 8 lbs. on him he would have been hampered with in the Column Handicap, won by Flurry, carrying 3 stone 4 lbs. less. As Constable rode the mare he is now within one of Archer, who heads the winning score. The speedy Oxonian, who has experienced several reverses of late, won the Shobden Cup, and Comte, thanks to Neptune's swerving, carried off the Stewards' Nursery. The Duke of Hamilton's horses are all to be sold on the 3rd proximo at Cherj's, Paris, previous to his Grace's marriage on the 10th. His turf career has closed well, for Tuesday his very clever French-bred Fantôme had no difficulty in securing the important Autumn Steeple Chase at Shrewsbury.

Now that winter has set in we are naturally turning our attention to the cross-country business, and though it's a far cry to March, I'll make a bold plunge into futurity and strongly recommend those who can to take a long shot, whilst it is to be got, at Defence for the Grand National. He will see a very short price before the day of the Grand Liverpool, Nestor II. is another worth entrusting something to. I think Mr. Brayley will win the Croydon Steeple Chase: he is always dangerous over this course. I send you rather a good story from the *Temps* which you can believe or not as you like. The revival of obsolete and inconvenient rites in the present day is not without inconvenient results. A story is told on this subject by the *Temps*, as having occurred on the festival of St. Hubert, the patron saint of lovers of the chase. A certain baron, of mediæval proclivities, prevailed on his parish priest to revive the ceremony of St. Hubert's mass, at which the hounds are required to attend, escorted by the huntsman. Having wrung a reluctant consent from the good man who was not equally fond of old customs, the grateful baron promised to give him the first animal brought down by the pack when service was over. On the 3rd of November, therefore, all were at their posts in the village church, the priest at the altar, the baron and his friends in the choir, and the hounds, in deference to the *curé's* remaining scruples, in the porch. All went well during the greater part of the mass; the hounds were quite as attentive as the congregation, and the solemnity was drawing to a close, when a cat trotted up to have a look at them. One of the hounds (who was not deep in his missal) caught her eye, he darted forward, dragging the companion to whom he was coupled with him, and the pack were instantly in full cry, found in the nave, and, in less than ten seconds, the whole congregation were in at the death. At this moment the celebrant was repeating the *Pater*, and, so the *Temps* says, having reached the words, "*Panem nostrum quotidianum*," added, "Pray don't let the cat count, baron, for I am sure I can't eat it!"

THE VICEROY IN THE PUNJAUB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, 3RD DECEMBER.

My last letter described the doings of your Governor on the day of his arrival, Monday, the 1st instant. On that day His Excellency slightly departed from the programme by riding out to Shalimar at 4 o'clock instead of 5 in the evening—a very necessary alteration, as the days are now so short that it becomes dark soon after five. There was a dinner-party at Government House the same evening.

Tuesday, the 2nd, was devoted to visits to the Central Jail, the Museum and the Mayo Hospital—the first being done in the forenoon, and the others in the afternoon. Our jail is an enormous place, more worthy of a visit than jails usually are. It contains an extensive manufactory of carpets, which have a good reputation in the Punjab and North-West and are largely exported to England. There are also the other usual industries in pottery, glazed tile-work and mat and rope making, printing, &c.

In the evening His Excellency had a stroll through the Lawrence Gardens and honoured our menagerie there with a visit. The day's doings were closed by the great subscription ball given by the station to Mrs. Davis and the Lieutenant-Governor, to which Sir Philip Wodehouse accepted an invitation.

By the original programme His Excellency was to-day (Wednesday) to have gone over to Shahdera, at half-past 4 in the evening, but this arrangement was very wisely altered, as it would have been difficult to go over the railway works and the other sights there before darkness came on. By the revised arrangement His Excellency, accompanied by the Rajah of Kapoorthala, Colonel Pollard, R. E., Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Punjab Government, and other officials, and a very large party of ladies and gentlemen, left the terminus of the S. P and D. Railway, at half-past one noon, by special train, which quickly conveyed the distinguished party to Shahdera, the temporary wooden railway bridge across the Ravee, which was partly destroyed by last season's floods, having been rapidly restored for the occasion by the Superintendent of Works, Mr. R. T. Mallet. Luncheon was provided at Shahdera by the Rajah of Kapoorthala. The party returned in the evening.

So far as the railway works were concerned the principal object of His Excellency's visit was the Ravee bridge, a structure of 33 spans of 97½ feet, which crosses the river about a mile above the Bridge of Boats (by which the trunk road to Peshawur crosses), and about three miles due north of the city. The masonry of this work is now nearly completed and the girders are daily arriving, so that His Excellency would not have an opportunity of witnessing the curious process of sinking the cylinders on which the superstructure of the piers stands. Each pier is founded on three of these cylinders, or "wells," as they are usually called, each 12½ feet in diameter, and sunk to a minimum depth of 70 feet below low-water level. When the bridge is completed, the grand trunk road will be diverted to it from its present course west of the city, it being so constructed as to carry cart traffic on the upper table of the girders, when trains are not running, while foot passengers and equestrians can at all times pass underneath. This somewhat inconvenient arrangement of devoting one road to both railway and ordinary traffic, has been no doubt adopted from motives of economy, but will surely prove a nuisance in the end.

Shahdera is the head-quarters of the staff of the first division of the Northern State Railway, and is, during the working season (October to March), a scene of great activity. No work is possible in the bed of the river between April and September.

This location of the railway staff and work people has necessarily resulted in considerable damage to some portions of the ancient Mogul buildings for which Shahdera is famous. But enough remains to re-pay the visitor. The principal object of interest is the tomb of the Emperor Jehangier, the fourth of the Timurian dynasty—a noble structure which stands in a large walled garden on the bank of the Ravee, near the head of the railway bridge. The river has carried away a corner of the garden enclosure, but its further encroachments are being checked by protective works. The tomb was built by the wife of the Emperor, the beautiful and celebrated Noor Jehan, who herself lies buried in a wretched tumble-down place about a quarter of a mile off. The Emperor's tomb stands on a high masonry platform, is quadrangular in form, and has minarets of seventy feet in height rising from the corners. There is no dome—that which formerly existed having been (according to Burnes) removed by the Emperor Bahadoor Shah. The exterior is richly panelled in marble and red sandstone, and the central chamber, containing the Emperor's sarcophogus, is constructed entirely of white marble, beautifully vaulted and inlaid with flowers and inscriptions in mosaic. The natives consider this tomb one of the four wonders of India, and it certainly compares favourably with similar structures at Delhi and Agra. The view from the minarets, when the Himalaya is visible, is one to be long remembered.

Next to and west of the enclosure around Jehangeer's tomb is one of the grand series of serais that may still be found here and there along Akbar's great road from Delhi to Khotas. It is of enormous dimensions and has noble gateways of marble and sandstone; the railway stores and workshops now occupy it.

Next to this serai stands the walled enclosure containing the tomb of the Vizier Azaf-Khan, the brother of Noor Jehan, and principal minister of Jehangir. It is a large octagonal structure of brick, faced with tile work (now much dilapidated) and surmounted by a high bulbous dome. The inlaid white marble sarcophagus still exists in the interior, covered however, to the disgrace of the Municipality, with bats' dung and filth of all kinds.

The tomb of the Empress Noor Jehan stands by itself about two hundred yards beyond that of Azaf Khan, onarising ground beyond the railway. It is forty-five yards square (45 by 45) with a gate on each face, from which passages run into the central chamber, which contains two plain sarcophagi. The place is now stripped of every vestige of ornament and the four sets of chambers in the corners are used as quarters by railway subordinates.

In returning from Shahdera by railway, before passing the Badamee Bagh, fine glimpses of the city are at times obtained across the old parade-ground. On the right stretches the long-exposed line of the batteries of the northern face of the fort, surmounted by the pavilions of the palace, and flanked by the domes and minarets of the great mosque of Aurungzebe and the cupolas and pinnacles of the tomb of the Maharajah Runjeet Sing. To the left the huddled masses of houses rise above the city walls and gardens, relieved by the tile-faced minars of Wuzeer Khan's Musjid and the gilt spires of Hindoo temples. This view is familiar to those who have seen Simpson's magnificent work, 'India, Ancient and Modern." I shall however perhaps have more to say of the city in my next letter, as any further reference to it will come more fitly after Sir Philip Wodehouse's visit to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

In to-day's issue of the *Northern India News*, our new journal, there is a notice of Sir Philip Wodehouse's doings, exhibiting the very worst taste, each day's proceedings being closed by walking-sticks quotations from the first chapter of Genesis. I never met with anything more offensive, even in the cowed American houses.

BOMBAY.

EDUCATIONAL.—Dr. R. S. Sinclair, Director of Public Instruction in the Berars, arrived here by Friday's mail.

GOVERNMENT SOLICITOR.—Mr. R. V. Hearn, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, who arrived here by the last mail, resumed charge of his office on Saturday.

THE THANDAR OF DHOLLERA.—Mr. Muncharam, the Thandar of Dhollera, who was lately acquitted of a charge of bribery, has been ordered to be reinstated in his appointment.

A NOVEL ADVERTISEMENT.—A Brahmin woman, who has been a widow for the last eleven years, advertises in a weekly Gujerathee paper her desire to marry a member of her caste.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.—A vernacular newspaper states that the people at Baroda now come forward without any fear, and voluntarily, to give evidence before the Commission sitting there.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—On Saturday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Dhurma Sunga and Damodhur Dewjee were charged with committing theft of certain gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 746, belonging to a woman named Hulloo. The magistrate remanded the case to Friday next.

FALSE CHARGE AND PERJURY.—A Hindoo named Shaba Gopall appeared before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday, and obtained a summons against one Atmaram Bhowaneeshunker, whom he charged with making a false charge under section 211, and with giving false evidence under section 191 of the Indian Penal Code.

We understand that the thirteenth convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring degrees will be held in the new building on the Esplanade erected for the University at the joint expense of Sir Cawasjee Jehangier and Government, after the arrival of His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse from his tour on the 21st proximo.—*Argus.*

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—A Mahratta named Rama Poonjajee, residing at Gilder Street, reported to the police that his son, aged about four years, has been missing since Friday. Certain ornaments were said to have been on the child's person when last seen. Inquiries had been made by the police, but no trace of the missing child could be got.

THE POONA LOCAL FUNDS.—From the administration report of the Poona Local Funds for 1872-73, we see that the total available receipts and expenditure incurred during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,62,786-9-9, including the balance from last year, and Rs. 2,47,767-8-4, respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,019-1-5 on the 31st March 1873.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Africano	Strauss.
Quadrille	Marion	Hurfurth.
Selection	Faust	Godfrey.
Valse	Perichole	Coote.
Selection	Ebbreo	Appo oni.
Galop	Poona Races	Inzoli.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE BITE BY A LEOPARD.—The Mahomedan lad who was bitten by a leopard on Thursday at the Mahim fair had his arm amputated at the Jamsetjee Hospital on Friday. The keepers of this wild animal were charged on Saturday, before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, Acting Second Magistrate, with knowingly or negligently omitting to take proper precautions to guard against any probable danger to human life, or any probable danger of grievous hurt from such animal. The magistrate postponed the hearing of the case, pending the recovery of the complainant.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.—With the approaching close of the year, the Masonic Lodges have commenced to elect the new rules of the Craft. At a meeting of Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," held on Saturday last, Bro. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Master Builder Her Majesty's Dockyard, was elected Worshipful Master of the Lodge for the ensuing twelve months. Bro. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama was elected treasurer. This Lodge may be congratulated on having on its rolls a member of the Bombay Civil Service, Mr. Shripad Babajee Thakur, C. S., who was admitted a member at Saturday's meeting. This is the first instance of a Civilian becoming a member of a Parsee Lodge.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE GIBBS presided on Saturday afternoon last in the fourth division Court on the original side of the High Court for settlement of the minutes of the decree passed by his Lordship some time ago in the case of the Advocate-General v. Cazee Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Enoos Moorgay His Lordship's judgment in the case was published by us at the time. Saturday being the last day Mr. Justice Gibbs sat on the original side, it was expected that something in the nature of a valedictory address would be said; but owing perhaps to the absence of the Advocate-General, who was engaged in another division Court, none of the counsel present—Messrs. Latham, Starling, and Inverarity—seemed disposed to undertake the task of wishing his Lordship farewell, and therefore nothing was said.

"APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION" VERSUS A CATHOLIC DESIRE TO CONVERT HEATHENS.—The *Bombay Gazette* has an article on the "mutual antagonism of the various Protestant mission agencies," and points out that the S. P. G. and the A. U. C. were not represented in the Allahabad Conference. The latter of these two is not a missionary society. The charge then amounts to this—that the S. P. G. was not there represented. It is admitted that twenty different societies were there represented. It seems to us that the exception in this instance proves the rule. The Church of England and all the other considerable churches of Protestant Christendom were represented there, and a beautiful harmony reigned throughout the deliberations. The *Bombay Gazette* states distinctly the reason why the Propogation Society was not there represented, when it quotes the Bishop of Bombay's words uttered two years ago at a public meeting in the Town Hall:—

"It is plainly impossible to co-operate in mission work with any who could not claim an apostolic succession for their ministry, and who observed much that was 'uncatholic' in method, and contrary to primitive order and truth."

There were many at the Allahabad Conference who could claim more than an apostolic succession for their ministry. Instead of being sundered from Christ by a long chain of many sorts and conditions of sinful men saved or not saved by grace, including such monsters in human form as Alexander VI., these men received their call to the ministry from the Master himself, from Him who is with his true servants unto the end of the world. Would it not have been a friendly act on the part of Bishop Douglas to have attended the Allahabad Conference and pointed out to the members what they observed that 'was contrary to primitive order and truth,' and heard what they had to say?—*Bombay Guardian.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

H. M. S. JUMNA, 4173 tons, Captain Gordon, sailed on Saturday last for England with troops.

THE SHIP JANET COWAN, 1277 tons, Captain G. Cuthbert, arrived in barbour on Saturday last from Glasgow (August 14th), with a cargo of 1,734 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE S. S. CERDIC, 909 tons, Captain J. W. Armstrong, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 37,46 bales cotton, 195 bales wool, 325 cwts. horns, 120 cwts. coir yarn, 12,692½ cwts. wheat, 379½ cwts. galls, and sundries.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain W. Pead, sailed on Saturday last for the Coast and Compta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla.—Mrs. Hill, son, and servant. For different ports.—Fifty-five deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	DECEMBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
1 57 m	5 10	Monday..... 8	8 3 m	2 6
2 36 m	5 9		7 53 a	5 6
3 42 m	5 0	Tuesday..... 9	8 22 m	2 0
2 27 a	2 0		8 53 a	4 8
3 23 m	4 5	Wednesday ... 10	9 43 m	1 11
3 16 a	1 4		9 14 a	3 1
4 5 m	3 7	Thursday 11	10 39 m	2 1
4 18 a	1 1		10 8 a	2 6
4 50 m	3 3	Friday 12	11 36 m	2 6
5 34 a	1 2		11 18 a	1 7
5 43 m	3 2	Saturday 13	.....	.....
6 51 a	1 6		0 33 a	3 0
6 46 m	3 1	Sunday 14	0 37 m	1 8
8 0 a	2 4		1 29 a	3 3

Moon—Last Quarter, 12th, 2h. 44m. A.M.

DOCTOR HEARN, who was accused of the Coram-street murder, has returned from Brazil, where the climate did not agree with his wife, and has settled at Hobart Town, University of modern languages.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. KHEDIVE, Captain J. D. Steward, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. W. E. Kinsey, C.S. — Mr. J. Davis.
Mrs. R. B. Kinsey. — Mr. W. Hardwick.
Mrs. Cakebread. — Surgeon H. Grimsey.
Mr. Allan Baillie. — Mrs. Nairne and infant.
Mr. R. Blenkinsop. — Mrs. Hatfield.

FOR BRINDISI.

Captain B. E. Gowan. — Mrs. G. H. Johns.
Lieutenant W. G. Ross. — Mons. Michia.
Colonel F. E. Kempster. — Mr. Debnam.
Dr. T. B. Beatty and child. — Mr. Grant.
Mrs. Galloway and inf-nt.

FOR VENICE.

Mrs. Field. — Mr. J. S. Van Renan.
Hon. Mr. & Mrs. Justice Gibbs. — Captain W. M. Campbell.
Mr. J. S. Mackenzie.

FOR ADEN.

Captain Christie. — Lieutenant H. J. Daubeny.
Mr. Framjee Bomanjee.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

We have still to announce the continued success of Signor Chiarini's Circus. The afternoon performance which was given on Saturday was numerously attended by children and their guardians, and the wonder which they expressed regarding the equestrians, gymnasts, and the laughter with which the clown was echoed, announced clearly how much they enjoyed their two hours in the company of Signor Chiarini's artists. At the evening performance, the place was crowded, and once more hundreds of people had to leave the doors in disappointment, being unable to gain admission. The advertisement which we publish to-day will show that Signor Chiarini has again altered the programme. Several new performers will appear to-night, and if we may judge from "what they are nominated in the bond" to do, they will be well worth seeing.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE "PARSEE PUNCH."

THE hearing of the charge of defamation against Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Apakhtiar, Editor of the *Parsee Punch*, preferred by Mr. Kaikhusbro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Editor of the *Rast Goftar*, was resumed on Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Acting Third Magistrate. Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, Barrister, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Dr. Dallas, Dallas and Lynch, for the defence.

Mr. Kaikhusbro Nowrojee, reaffirmed, and further cross-examined, said—In the issue of the *Rast Goftar* of the 27th July 1873, I have compared the *Yazdan Parast* with a "dunghill" and a "filthy gutter." 'Sookhla Dosa" is the name of an imaginary person, which appeared in the *Bombay Summachar* in a kind of satire, and the name was repeated in the notice of the satire which appeared in my paper. A letter has appeared in my paper of 25th August 1872, which describes the defendant's paper as a mean weekly paper, and that its object is to do slavery to the big folks.

Re-examined by Mr. Pherozshaw—I am prepared to justify the allegations and imputations alluded to generally in the course of my cross-examination. If the epithet "an ass" is continually applied to a person, it is calculated to lower that person in the estimation of the public.

Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban was examined on behalf of the plaintiff.

Dr. Dallas reserved his cross-examination of this witness, and the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on 4th instant.

Read letter dated 1st December, from the Deputy Conservator, regarding the deeply laden state of the s.s. Strathclyde on 30th November, when about to sail for England.

Read letter dated 1st December, addressed by the Deputy Conservator to Government on the subject; also report of the committee convened by the Deputy Conservator to survey the vessel. The report states that the free board as measured by the committee makes it permissible for the vessel to sail according to Lloyd's Rules, but that should she not be considerably lightened by the consumption of coal before she encounters bad weather she would not then be in a perfectly safe state. The committee further report that there is no legal right existing empowering the Deputy Conservator to detain the vessel.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter dated 2nd December, from the Secretary, Bombay Yacht Club, applying for exemption from bunder fees on stores and articles of furniture required to be sent to Butcher's Island for Yacht Club dinner on 6th December.

Resolution.—The Yacht Club to be informed that the Trustees cannot make a special exemption in their case, and that the general question of charging fees on baggage, &c., is under consideration.

Captain Henry stated that it was proposed to maintain the Cumballa Hill signal station by public subscription, and he enquired if the Trustees had any objection to grant the use of the building and of the flagstaff and guns without charge to whomsoever the subscribers might appoint. He also enquired if the flags, &c., as they existed at the time the use of the station was discontinued, would be given without charge.

Resolution.—The use of the building on Cumballa Hill, of the flagstaff, guns, and stores, as they existed at the time the station ceased to be used, to be given free of charge.

Read letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Club, enquiring if, in the event of a space being left between the new Club building and the wharf front, there is any possibility of such space being converted to a purpose which might prove an annoyance to residence in the proposed Club, and stating that the committee of the Club are of opinion that a site removed from the wharf front should be at a considerably lower rental than that named for the land previously offered.

Read again Government Resolution No. 1105, dated 29th October 1873, stating that Government consider the site originally proposed to be leased to the Club too valuable to be alienated for the use of a private association.

Resolution.—Government to be informed that the Trustees do not consider that the site on the Wellington Reclamation originally applied for by the Bombay Club is likely to be required for public purposes connected with the Port Trust, and to be asked whether their objection would apply to a site removed sixty feet back from the wharf wall; no buildings to be erected on the intervening space.

HIGH COURT.—8TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

194-72—Khunderao—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Bapoojee Morojee—Khunderao.
655-72—G. J. Mody—Narayen Grushna Laud and others v Jetha Raya and others—Khunderao.
676-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Tricum Vundrawun v Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
295-72—Leather, Crawford and Bovey—Nowrojee Shapoorjee O. v Roychund Deepchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Ld., v The Colaba Press Company, Ld.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
533-72—In person—Shungaree v Hunsa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.
752-72—Hope—Sewbux Dhunsookdass v Ruttonchund Oomedmull—Khunderao Morojee.
19-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jayshunker Jugeshwer v Dewshunker Ramchunder—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

261-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Goculdas Madhowjee v Abdoolla Radabhoy—J C Cama. Part heard.
810-71—Jeffreson and Payne—Lowmibace widow v Premjee Issur and others—Junardhun.
670-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mulla Isabhoy Ghulam, &c., and another v Dayal Ruttonsey and others—Manisty and Fletcher.
666-72—Jeffreson and Payne—The G. E Spinning, &c., v Rustomjee Hormusjee.
230-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ayeshabebee, widow, and others v Ameerbhoy Hamadbhoy and others—Dallas and Lynch.
109-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Abba Hajee Esmail and others v Abba Thara and others—G. S. Judge.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

773-71—Hope—Succaram Hoolsjee v Shaik Ally Vullud &c.—G J Mody.
651-72—Cbaik and Turner—Abbajee Babbonjee and another v Hunnabai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
532-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Laljee Jewram v Haji Booliman H and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
318-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Culmet Mathews de Souza—Dr. Dallas.
759-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Canjee Meghjee v Dhurmsey Gowaljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
823-71—Prescot and Winter—Candas Shewaclall v The Commissioner of Customs—Mr. Hearn.

HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION AT GLASGOW.—A meeing of Glasgow shipowners and shipbrokers met on Friday week, and passed resolutions calling on the Clyde Navigation Trustees to adopt measures for

THE LATE STOCK EXCHANGE PANIC.

(*Globe.*)

At the close of the war between France and Prussia a spirit of hazardous speculation took hold of men's minds, and as the financial horizon seemed to be cleared of all political clouds, and undue inflation of prices set in, accompanied by the most sanguine expectations of widespread, long-lived prosperity. This was natural enough; the markets of the world had long been depressed by the ever existent possibility of that tremendous conflict, and it was quite within the ordinary financial routine that a reaction should follow the removal of the depressing cause. So far all went well, and there was nothing to complain of in the prosperous aspect of commercial affairs. But as the time went on, shrewd observers saw that beneath the steady inflation of prices lay hidden a great danger, in that innumerable speculators were deeply committed to a continuance of the rise, whilst many houses had accepted the dangerous responsibility of financing gigantic undertakings, in the conviction that the shares or bonds would be readily absorbed by the public, as money was required for carrying out the terms of such financial conventions. Probably this would have been the case had the inflation of prices received support from a proportionate increment of public savings for these fresh investments. But certain unforeseen causes upset the data on which sanguine financiers had based their calculations. The natural effect of unbounded prosperity being to stimulate a demand for all kinds of commodities, an enormous advance took place in wages, in the price of raw material, and in the cost of production generally, until at last such a point was reached as restricted further commitments. Thereupon trade began to fall off, and, as a necessary consequence, the increment of savings waxed less and less. The effect on the London Stock Exchange was, that whilst there was an infinitely smaller sum for investment than in the previous year, much trade loss had to be replaced by sale of securities, and thus there was a likelihood of more sellers than buyers coming into the market—a likelihood which, whether the article dealt in be f or bullion, invariably depresses prices.

Another cause operating to the same effect has been the German demand for gold, which, by increasing the relative value of our standard, has necessarily depreciated that of all interchangeable commodities, whether securities, raw material, or manufactured goods. But this, being a very slow and gradual influence, operating by degrees through many years, has not yet exercised such an effect on our Money Market as many financial authorities believe. That in time it will completely alter the existent ratio between gold and its interchangeables is absolutely certain, but that its effect as yet has been but slight a comparison of that ratio with what it was before this demand existed, will surely prove. It is an odd fact that the payment of the French indemnity to Germany, instead of increasing the latter's prosperity, very nearly overwhelmed her with ruin. This was due to the sanguine expectations of material prosperity created in the national mind by the prospect of receiving such an enormous sum as two hundred millions sterling. For once the phlegmatic German brain was turned, like Danae's, by a shower of gold, and long before the last instalment was paid the German and Austrian Bourses were committed to undertakings, schemes, and financial operations, requiring for their success, perhaps, ten times the amount of the indemnity. In fact, it was our 1845 over again, with bubble companies, mushroom associations, and windbag banks, introduced by the score daily, and, of necessity, the mania ended in a total collapse, and the ruin of thousands. Our Stock Exchange being suddenly flooded with valuable securities unsaleable in Germany, English holders of investments sold out in order to buy the imported ones cheap, and thus in the previous case there was a fall in prices caused by a multiplicity of sales. Whilst this cause was still depressing our markets, the New York crisis broke out, and was very nearly followed by one on this side; for, being in urgent need of ready money, Transatlantic financiers hurried forward enormous exports of grain and securities, to be sold at extremely low rates for cash, instead of at the market value in ordinary commercial bills. Hence a sudden demand for remittances from England, which, since America's accrued liabilities to us are payable in bills not yet due, could only be met by large exports of gold; and hence, when, as in other cases, an immense mass of valuable securities were thus suddenly thrown on the London market, holders of investments rushed to sell in order to buy these imports while still cheap.

Such are some of the causes which led to the late Stock Exchange panic; but perhaps the most insidiously active of all was the wild, reckless financing carried on by unscrupulous speculators on the Paris Bourse. The applications for the last loan of 140 millions were in numerous cases subscribed on an enormous scale by men who could only pay even the first two or three instalments by borrowing money on the hypothecation of securities, and who trusted for safety entirely to the speedy absorption of the loan by *bona fide* investors. A considerable portion was so absorbed, but a very large quantity still remained in the hands of weak holders, who had perforce to find the money for the instalments as they became due. But many of these reckless men were, besides, deeply committed in financing other foreign loans of considerable magnitude—notably, new Peruvian, Egyptian, and Turkish, which remained untaken up, owing to the investment of all French savings in the several national loans. Under such circumstances, these financiers were obliged to borrow money from the banks on the hypothecation of various scrip, with, of course, a large margin left for cover between the market value of the scrip and the amount borrowed. But suddenly the Bank of France, finding itself in danger of utter depletion by these incessant borrowings, refused further accommodation. The other banks followed suit; the financiers, driven to their wits' end to find money for instalments coming due, flooded the market with scrip; the banks, alarmed at the sudden depreciation of the securities they held on hypothecation, called in their loans; the financiers could not pay up; and the banks accordingly turned out the mortgaged securities for sale at any price. Then, the Paris market being gorged, that of London was paralysed day after day by supplies for which there was no demand. On Saturday, the 8th of November, after a whole week of continuous forced sales, in face of a slack demand, investors turned round and resolutely buttoned up their pockets. This being immediately perceived by the lynx-eyed 'bears,' led to a terrific attack all along the line, and an utter rout of the "bulls," so that for some hours substantial securities were purchasable at any price offered. But towards the afternoon the "bulls" rallied; some cool-headed capitalists cautiously began to pick up bargains; the "bears" hasten d to collect the spoils of war, whilst yet there was time, by buying back, and the panic was over, leaving the financial atmosphere clearer than for many a long day past, and with a rainbow promise of a strong upward reaction in prices.

Looking through all the causes which have gradually led to this temperary crisis, we see at work in all parts of the world one baneful influence, and if we learn to guard our commerce against this, that Saturday's sharp lesson will not have been in vain. The cause is undue speculation amongst almost all classes, leading to an inflation of credit in the present, and hazardous financial commitments in the future. Our trade is perfectly sound, though somewhat slack just now; all that is necessary to keep it in a healthy state is the exercise of caution. Therefore, consumers should refuse to enter into future trade commitments, based on a continuance of present prices; producers might with advantage curtail their demands to such a limit as will woo back coy trade. England has lately purchased enormous quantities of sound securities and valuable commodities at extremely low rates, and when the present financial *bouleversement* rights itself she will be in a position to resell these at a large profit. But our hands are now pretty full, even of profitable bargains, and it will be wise to button our pockets in time, with a stern revolve against over-commitments.

BUSINESS NOTES.

(*From the Economist.*)

The German Coinage.—The last weekly statement published as to the German coinage is further confirmatory of the fact that the Germans are rendering their demand for gold less urgent, while keeping the machinery of the mints fully employed by coining 10 instead of 20-mark pieces. In the week ending the 11th ult., as we noticed last week, the total coinage was only about 318,000*l*, principally in 10-mark pieces; and now we learn that in the week ending the 18th ult. the total coinage was about 416,000*l*, of which about 338,000*l* was in 10 mark pieces. The following is the comparison, in marks, of the total coinage with that in 10-mark pieces only:—

	Total Coinage of 10-mark Pieces.	Coinage of 10-mark Pieces. being marks.
Coinage on 18th October	960,681,060	150,499,520
" 11th October	952,367,460	142,940,730
Increase	8,313,610	7,558,790

The forbearance of the German Government in prosecuting its scheme of a gold coinage, when there is a severe stringency in the money market, is thus once more conspicuous, whatever dangers to the monetary world may exist in the very essence of its scheme and the mode of introducing it. The total amount of the German gold coinage on the 18th of October, as above stated, was 960,681,060 marks, or about 48,034,000*l*, of which 810,181,540 marks, or about 40,509,000*l*, were in 20-mark pieces, and 150,499,540 marks, or 7,525,000*l*, were in 10-mark pieces.

Exchange on India and the Fall in Silver.—Events have tended very quickly in the direction of a danger to which we made reference in an article on Indian Finance in the *Economist* of 23rd August. We there noticed that the contingency of a serious fall in silver involved a great danger to Indian Finance, on account of the probable loss by exchange in remittances from India to England. That danger is now apparent. Silver has continued to fall till it is now only 58¼d per oz, the lowest price touched for many years, and exchange on India has fallen with it, till on Wednesday it was found at the usual sale of Government drafts on India that they were unsaleable at the exchange of 1s 10d per rupee. The rate of interest here has something to do with this extreme fall, but the main permanent cause is the decline in the value of silver, and consequently of the value of all silver currencies as compared with gold. It takes more rupees now to make a sovereign than it did two years ago, and to all appearance the depreciation will be continuous. As regards India, moreover, it is already taking the practical shape of direct shipments of silver on account of the German Government to India, so that the German Government having money to receive in India becomes a direct competitor with the India Office in drawing bills on India, or in whatever other form the remittance from India home may be attempted. The result is a great expense to the Indian Government. Even if the depreciation of the currency should not be much felt in India itself in the shape of a great rise of prices, and the consequent necessity of increasing the wages of all employes, the addition to the cost of home remittances will be very serious. About 13,000,000*l* annually has to be remitted, and every decline of a farthing in the rupee, which is the equivalent of the decline of rather more than 1d in the price of silver per oz, makes an addition of 1 per cent. on this amount to the cost. The fall of silver within the last few years has been about 2d per oz, and will make a difference of about half-a-million annually to the Indian Government. Nor is there any escape from the charge. The Indian Government owes the money here in sterling, at a fixed rate of exchange, and its misfortune is only that of every other person who has to receive a fixed revenue in silver and has to pay debts in gold. The introduction of a gold coinage in Germany, with the consequent demonetisation of its silver, have thus the effect of heavily burdening the already sorely burdened finance of India, besides largely contributing to the monetary stringency at home.

THE TURKS IN ARABIA, AND RUSSIAN POLICY.

(*Times*, Nov. 13.)

The hostile advance of the Turks, more than a couple of years ago, against some of the most important places in Arabia, unquestionably took the Indian Government by surprise. There appeared no possibility of doubt that a career of conquest had been entered upon, and the secrecy with which the plans had been laid and the operations begun was anything but reassuring. In due time diplomatic action ensued; the usual remonstrances were made by our own Government, and the approved kind of explanations returned by that of the Sultan. Of course there was no such object as conquest. That was to be fully understood. A few old rights, not worth the notice of England, were to be reasserted; and then the Arabs, who in the case of the Asserees had been the aggressors, would be left with their cherished independence. The Arabs appeared to take a different view of the operations. They disputed at the sword's point the progress of the enemy, and rumours of hot engagements from time to time reached the outer world. What, however, did we know of them? What, indeed, do we know of Arabia? We have made the Red Sea a grand commercial highway, and covered it with our mercantile navy. Our navigators know every rock in it by heart; but ask the most experienced commander what he supposes lies beyond the dim coast line, and he probably replies, if he is candid, that he knows quite as much of what is going on in the moon. For thirty years we have crossed the Desert to Suez and steamed down the Red Sea to Aden, which we fortunately made our own at the very time when its possession became indispensable to us as the rulers of India and the foremost of traders to both India and China; yet of the mysterious lands on the right hand or the left we know scarcely anything. . . .

When, therefore, we know that "our nearest and most powerful ally" the Sultan of Lahej was likely to have a troublesome war on his hands, at the beginning of 1871, the subject caused scarcely any interest, for it was only dimly understood even in India, although the fact had of necessity to appear in the political chapter of the Bombay Administration Report for the year It was interesting to note as of national importance that the French were in the neighbourhood of Aden trying to form a settlement opposite to Perim, and that the territory was claimed by the Turkish Government, which refused to confirm the Arab sale. A host of other elements of a much more disturbing character than that existed almost unnoticed, and when the Lahej war was averted by the death of the Sultan's antagonist the subject dropped out of sight. Yet both these events were indirectly connected with what bids fair to prove of vastly greater importance—the despatch about the same time of an army from Constantinople against an Arab tribe.

This new feature in Arabian politics at once arrested the attention of the Indian Government, and we have no doubt that, as Mr. Bourke stated in his letter published in our columns yesterday, the Foreign Office was urged to deal with the matter as of the first importance. A war between two Arab chiefs might, in the course of time, have endangered Aden, or, at least, its supplies; but, as it could scarcely be reached by diplomacy, there was nothing for us but to stand still and allow events to take there course. An army from Constantinople, together with a thousand trifling but unmistakable indications that the Turks claimed to be rightful sovereigns of all Arabia, had a much weighter significance. The telegram from Aden, which we published on Tuesday, shows that the aim of the Turkish Government was not misunderstood in India, though at that time the fact did not admit of proof. The army sent out from Constantinople at the outset suffered huge losses by disease as well as by war; but it has had, we believe, these losses filled up by reinforcements; and the rumours of Turkish reverses or Arab defeats, which for some months reached us almost every week, have culminated in the undoubted fact that the Turks are, or were, about to crush at our very doors one of our most faithful allies in Arabia, and to ravage the country whence the supplies of Aden are drawn. We should like to see some reason to believe that the Foreign Office is fully alive to the more remote as well as to the immediate danger. It will be very strange, indeed, if we are to find asserted against ourselves the independence of a power whose very existence we have bolstered up for a century, and for which we so recently waged a great war. Mr. Bourke has not by any means overstated the importance of the intelligence conveyed to us by telegraph; nor is he too pressing in his appeal to the Government to act with stern purpose in dealing with a serious emergency. It is easier to prevent than to repair the mischief, which we have allowed to continue far longer than was prudent, and which ought now to be met resolutely. Perhaps it would have been too much to expect from the Home Government close attention to the fact of a Turkish army being in Arabia so long as by Arabia we meant merely that unknown land beyond the coast line of the Red Sea; but when the danger has been brought to within thirty miles from Aden, and the next attack is to be upon our nearest neighbour, who is also our firm ally, we have a right to expect from the Government some decisive action.

We do not for a moment suppose that the Turkish Government, if firmly dealt with, will adopt the suicidal policy of estranging its most loyal ally. We fear it has not believed us in earnest as to the independence of our Arab neighbours, so long as Aden itself was not in question. Our policy, however, must reach further than that. We have to consider the subject under varied aspects—what, for instance, Aden would be in war time, when a failure in its supplies would convert the unproductive but valuable heap of cinders into a ghastly prison-house. It is not too much to say that no English statesman of mark, since the overland route to India was adopted, has ever lost sight of the importance of Aden. The place was tardily ceded to us on paper, and, after all, had to be taken by force; but there was no mistake as to our determination to have it, at whatever cost, and we have made our possession of it beneficial to the commerce of the world. Mr. Bourke is, perhaps, attaching less importance than it possesses to the small force which has been sent out, presumedly to "frighten the Turks away." It is hardly likely that the Turkish officer in command would be foolhardy enough to attack the British flag. But our course of action must certainly take a much wider range than that if it is to be effective. We have, by warning the Turks that they will not be suffered to interfere with the Lahej tribe, made the question our own. That they are pouring troops into Arabia cannot be doubted. They are also, as Mr. Bourke states, placing garrisons along the coast of the Red Sea. They are most assuredly alleging a practical claim to the whole of Arabia. Her Majesty's Government cannot help feeling, as all sensible men must feel, that nothing could be less desirable than war with Turkey. The whole policy of England has long been directed to develop the resources, foster the independence, and in a thousand ways insure the stability of the Turkish Empire. Still, we have often been sailing over sunken rocks. We have found, to our cost, that it is generally much more difficult to deal with a week nation than with one confident in its power to repel force by force.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

(*From a French Correspondent of the "Times."*)

Versailles, Nov. 9.

Marshal Bazaine's trial really began with yesterday's sitting. What has been examined, discussed, and sought for up to that time was whether or not MacMahon did wrong to march towards Bazaine, whether or not Palikao's Ministry should bear the responsibility of that fatal march which led MacMahon to Sedan, the Emperor into Germany, the Empire into exile, and France to the Commune. We are now going to see whether Bazaine is guilty of the plans imputed to him, of the crimes with which he stands charged. Has it ever been seriously affirmed that Bazaine was what the French so easily call a traitor? That his right name was Dumouriez or Bourmont? Assuredly not. No one has ever said or thought that Bazaine intended to betray his country by delivering her last Army into the hands of the enemy, or of signing his own dishonour by the light of the conflagration of Metz abandoned to the enemy's torches. What has been maintained, and what is still maintained by Bazaine's enemies, is that his conduct changed from the day when he may have thought that by prolonged delays he would finally see himself at the head of the only Army which had not capitulated and thus become the arbiter of the destinies of his country. I must here repeat what I have already said—for in such a trial one must not fear to repeat one's self in order to steer a clear course through the obscurities which trouble the intelligence—that the indictment seems to have summed up in five lines the complaints and fears of the prosecution:—"It is because Marshal Bazaine had ceased to offer France any security from the day on which he ceased to be a General and became a negotiator,—that is, a diplomatist whom it was easy to deceive." According to those hostile to the Marshal, Bazaine reasoned as follows:—Either MacMahon will be beaten or will be victorious, or he will not come at all. If he is beaten, my Army remains the only one intact and governs France; if he is victorious, I shall help him to complete his victory, of which all the glory will be attributed to me; if he does not come at all, I shall detain the German Army under the walls of Metz, and so contribute to save Paris by bringing back the only intact Army of France; in any one of these three cases, it is I who, at the head of my unvanquished Army must hold in my hands the destiny of France. Now, it is added that Bazaine's chief ambition, after having missed the Crown of Mexico, was to become the Regent of the future Empire, and to preserve for ten or twelve years more the happiness which he ever pursued, of governing a country like France. When we reflect, this alternative appears ridiculous; for, after all, to have conceived such a combination just then Bazaine must have been the boldest and ablest of diplomatists and, in spite of all the intelligence we may grant him to possess, it is impossible to admit that in the situation, in which he then was he could, in cold blood, have conceived such a plan; for had he possessed such combined diplomatic and military qualities, he must have shown them before, he would not have returned from Mexico as he did, and he would now be seated, not before a Council of war, but in a Council of Ministers. What we must seek, what it behoves the reader to know, is this,—Had Bazaine—yes or no—any *arriere pensee?* Did he act with sincerity? Did he always communicate what he was bound to communicate? Did he in no wise conceal the truth from those to whom he was bound to communicate it? In one word, did he do all that he was loyally bound to do? If he did; if his efforts were sincere; if he was merely betrayed by fortune, it matters little that French pride has been wounded; what matters is, that the truth should be known and justice done to this unfortunate chief, the victim of national pride.

Now, at the sitting of the 8th inst., the principal point was that, on the 22d of August, after receiving Bazaine's despatch of the 19th, MacMahon had written the two following despatches:—

"Marshal MacMahon to the General Commanding Verdun.

"To the Chief Commander of Montmedy.

"To the Mayor of Longuyon.

'Send this very important despatch to Marshal Bazaine. Send it him by five or six messengers, to whom you will pay for fulfilling the mission the necessary sums, however considerable they may be."

"'MacMahon to Bazaine.

"'Received your despatch of the 19th. I am at Rheims; I am marching in the direction of Montmedy. The day after to-morrow I shall be on the Ouene, whence I shall operate according to circumstances to come to your aid.'"

Now, the first question to be elucidated is this—Did Bazaine receive that despatch before the 26th of August, or did he not? We must, in the first place, state that MacMahon, in all probability, sent off the despatch on the 22nd by telegraph for Montmedy, Longuyon, and Verdun. From these three points Metz is reached in a few hours—in a day at most. On the 22nd it was easy to enter Metz. Bazaine maintains that he received the despatch only on the 29th. Colonel d'Andlau, Major Samuel, Colonel Lewal, and several others affirm that the despatch was handed to him on the 23rd at noon. Now, on the 26th after a day's fighting, all the Commanders of Army Corps, all the Generals Commanding-in-Chief, Marshal Canrobert, Generals Frossard and Ladmirault, Marshal Lebœuf, &c., were convoked in council at the Farm of Grimont. There Bazaine held long conferences with them on the situation of the forts of Metz, the state of supplies, and on a thousand other things, and the conclusion was that they should still remain for some time longer beneath the shelter of the walls of Metz. But when these Generals are asked whether they knew anything of MacMahon's despatch of the 22nd, some, like Canrobert, answer in picturesque language; others in solemn tones like Lebœuf, each, to be brief, according to his humour, that they were entirely ignorant of its existence.

Here is what Canrobert says on the subject:—

"After the battles of the 16th and 18th the *moral* of the soldiers was slightly cast down; but we did our best to restore it. It has been pretended that we knew that Marshal MacMahon was marching towards us; that is not possible. Indeed, I remember that one day Colonel Lewal, who was my aide-de-camp during the campaign in Italy, said to me that it was much to be regretted that we had not succeeded in our march forward, because we should have lent a hand to Marshal MacMahon's army which was coming to our help. I answered, 'Oh, Colonel, that is not true; I don't believe a word of it.' We did not even know that Marshal MacMahon had an army. Later that conversation came into my mind again, and I remembered that Colonel Lewal had given me to understand that the Marshal knew that MacMahon's corps was coming to our help. That worried me, and when I met Marshal Bazaine during our captivity at Cassel I determined to have an explanation with him. He was no longer my chief. I could then speak freely with him. I asked him what truth there was in what Colonel Lewal had told me. He declared he never knew of the existence of Marshal MacMahon's army. Colonel Lewal is a serious man. On the other hand, the Marshal is precise in his declaration. I remain undecided between the two."

If, therefore, this page of Marshal Canrobert's deposition contains the whole of the facts that can be ascertained; if the Marshal received MacMahon's despatch on the 23rd at noon, as the officers above cited pretend, as the honest witness Marechal pretends, the conclusion forced upon us is a terrible one; for when General Frossard is asked whether they could have forced the lines on the 26th, he answers,—

"Certainly, if we had known that MacMahon's Army existed, we should all have advised the march forward. It is true it was raining, but it was raining for both sides."

That is the opinion of all the Generals, *if only they had known that MacMahon's army existed, or that he would have marched to meet them.* The rest of the evidence of these Generals becomes of secondary importance. We shall see later whether it is true that ammunition was wanting, as Bazaine said, or whether it is true, on the contrary, that after the capitulation there were 13 million cartridges in Metz. It is not worth while to enter into fresh accounts of the battles of Rezonville and St. Privat. I shall have occasion later on to return to that subject. The question at present is to find out whether or not Bazaine received the despatch of the 23rd, for in that case his absolute, rigorous, irrefragable duty, was to communicate that despatch to the Generals at the Council of War held on the 26th at the Farm of Grimont. D'Andlau, Samuel, Lewal, and others, say that on the 23rd at noon a police agent from Thionville gave that despatch to the Marshal, that this agent had on the same day gone on an errand to Metz, that after that communication the Marshal had taken significant measures, that a Staff officer on duty at the Marshal's had said to him,—"Why, Marshal, there is no time to lose. We must march at once." On the other hand, the Marshal affirms that he did not receive the despatch till the 29th, when it was too late. It must be said, also, that so far nothing demonstrates absolutely that the Marshal really received that despatch, which he can not have suppressed without a criminal intention. So that if between this time and the end of the Trial nothing turns up to prove that the despatch was received, in spite of all affirmations, in spite of all deductions, the formal declaration of the Marshal is likely to prevail, and till then impartial public opinion does not think it has the right to condemn him.

It will perhaps interest your readers to know that a subscription is on foot to give a testimonial to the four brave woodmen—Scalabrino, Tissabre, Braidy, and Guillemin. Poor Maréchal, who was obliged to sleep in a stable, seems to be excluded from the list.

Colonel Stoffel will be tried before a police magistrate on Thursday for publicly insulting a magistrate.

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No Wines should be critically tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

The facilities afforded to consumers of procuring their supplies *direct from Europe* has induced us to quote English rates, and we beg to draw special attention to these quotations given below.

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.		Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees.	In Bond in London.
		Qts. Pts.	Qts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32 17	50/
" Rauzan	Black capsule	25 13½	38/
" Palmer	Blue capsule	22 12	32/
" Larose	Yellow capsule	19 10½	26/
St. Julien	Green capsule	17 9½	22/
Cantenac	Red capsule	15 8½	18/
St. Estephe	White capsule	15 8	15/
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	11½ 7	12/
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22 12	32/
Barsac		17 9½	22/
BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.			
Chambertin	Red	32 17	50/
Nuits	Red	26 —	40/
Volnay	Red	21 11½	30/
Beaune	Red	18 —	—
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White	26 14	40/
Chablis, light	White	17 9½	22/

CHAMPAGNES. (Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s and Wachter & Co.'s Brands.)	Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees.	In Bond in London.
	Qts. Pts.	Qts.
Magnums, Finest Dry	86 —	135/
Grand Vin (Fleur de Sillery)	45 24½	72/
Finest Dry Sparkling	44 23½	69/
" per Hamper of 24½-pints	27 —	38/
Fine Dry Sparkling	38 20½	58/
Good Sparkling	31 17	44/
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24 —	32/

GERMAN WINES.	Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees.	In Bond in London.
	Qts. Pts.	Qts.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	38 20½	58/
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34 18½	50/
Moselle (still)	26 14½	40/
Hock "	42 22½	7/
" "	27 15	41/
" "	24 13½	36/
Stein-Wein in Bocksteul	15 —	41

SHERRIES, &c.	Qts.	Qts.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	36	58/
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34	54/
Amoro-o, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	26	39/
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23	34/
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	24	36/
Brown seal, pale and dry	23	34/
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20	28/
Pink seal, Vino de Pas-o, remarkably pale and very dry	20	28/
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17	22/
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	16½	21/
Maccira, East India, very choice	26	58/
Sacramental Wine—Rota Tent	26	30/

PORTS.	Per Doz. Qts.	Qts.
	Rs.	
Cognac, superior fine old pale	Black capsule	33	44/
" old pale	Yellow capsule	28	36/
" pale, White label	White capsule	25	30/
" pale, White label	Blue capsule	22	22/
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality	"	23½	26/
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	"	21	22/
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	"	22	24/
" Scotch, 1st quality	"	22	24/
Geneva, in flasks	"	19	18/

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.— per case.

White Curaçao, Anni Cholera, Cherry Brandy, Crème de Thé, White Aniseite, Curaçao Sec, Crème de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Oranges Amères, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino 26 36/

LIQUEURS.	Per Doz. Qts.	Qts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	38 20	60/
Maraschino di Zara, best	38 20	60/
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	23 15	40/
Orange Bitter, best	20 —	56/
Kill the Crow Bitters	27 —	40/

INDIA PALE ALE.

In Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts ..... } At Market Rates. Not to be sent in Stock
" " 6 " Pints ..... }

GUINNESS' STOUT.

In Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts ..... } At Market Rates. Not to be sent in Stock
" " 6 " Pints ..... }

FOR SALE

BASS' INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by the LONDON and BURTON BOTTLED BEER Co.

Casses 3 Dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 5 12 0 per doz.
" 6 " Pints ..... " 4 0 0 "

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE Public are requested to notice that JAMES AITKEN & Co.'s bottled ALE is being imitated in this market, and are cautioned not to purchase any of this BRAND unless each bottle bears, in addition to the red A trade mark label, the red A trade mark capsule, used only by above-named firm. Nothing else is genuine, and dealers selling imitations will be prosecuted.

FORBES & Co.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.

THE UNDERSIGNED are REGISTERING Indents for CHRISTMAS HAMPERS, consisting of the following bottles of their well known brands, viz.:—

3 Bottles Sherry, 2 Bottles Cognac,
2 " Claret, 3 " Champagne,
1 " Burgundy, 1 " Liqueur-Cherry Brandy.

PRICE Rs. 30 NETT.

To prevent disappointment Orders should be registered as soon as possible.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE OF Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS, AT FURTHER REDUCED PRICES.

TERMS—CASH ONLY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to SELL, on account of the concerned, AT A FURTHER REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT., the following WINES and SPIRITS, imported by Messrs, PAYNE & Co.:—

SHERRY.	Per doz. Rs. a.
Class 3—A pale, delicate and dry Dinner Wine	20 4
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	24 12
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured	25 4
BUCELLAS.	
A delicate and light Wine	15 8
MARSALA.	
A nice Dinner Wine, East India character	13 4
MADEIRA.	
Very fine old choice East India Madeira	27 0
PORT.	
Class 1—A pure fruity Wine	13 4
Do. 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine	17 8
Do. 3—A fine old *Tawny* Burgundy Port	21 8
CHAMPAGNE.	
Half Pints	11 8
STILL MOSELLE.	
Extra quality	17 4
CLARET.	
After-Dinner Wine	20 12
Do. fuller-bodied—1865 Vintage	26 4
A few cases *Magnums* Light Claret at per case of 1 dozen Magnums	16 8
Pints at Rs. 10-8, 16-8, and 28 per Case of 2 Dozen.	
TENT.	
First Quality	25 8
GINGER WINE.	
Payne & Co.'s	11 12
WHISKEY.	
Finest Scotch	13 8
Do. Irish	16 0
BITTERS.	
Swaine & Boord's Orange Bitters	12 12

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

TERMS—MODERATE.

JEEWANJEE & CO.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a fine position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive Compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some HOUSES to LET, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

SMITH'S PRIVATE HOTEL,
21, MAZAGON ROAD, BYCULLA,
FOR
OFFICERS, GENTLEMEN, and FAMILIES, TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY STATIONED IN BOMBAY.

MR. and Mrs. SMITH beg to draw the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to their HOTEL, where every comfort and convenience may be obtained at MODERATE CHARGES.